

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
NORTHERN DIVISION**

In the Matter of the Petition

of

GRACE OCEAN PRIVATE LIMITED, as
Owner of the M/V DALI,

and

SYNERGY MARINE PTE LTD, as Manager
of the M/V DALI,

for Exoneration from or Limitation of
Liability

Docket No. JKB 24-cv-941

IN ADMIRALTY

**AMENDED CLAIM BY MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE
PURSUANT TO SUPPLEMENTAL FEDERAL RULE F(5)
IN RELATION TO THE KEY BRIDGE ALLISION**

Specifically reserving all rights and defenses asserted in Claimant's accompanying Answer to the Petitioners' "Petition for Exoneration from or Limitation of Liability," Claimant, MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE ("Baltimore" or "City of Baltimore"), hereby demands a jury trial and makes this claim pursuant to Rule F(5) of the Supplemental Rules for Admiralty or Maritime Claims against Petitioners, GRACE OCEAN PRIVATE LIMITED and SYNERGY MARINE PTE LTD, as alleged owner and manager of the vessel M/V DALI (the "DALI") and in support thereof avers as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. There were no high winds, visual obstructions, or any reason to believe disaster was about to occur when, at 12:45am, local time, on March 26, 2024, the container ship Dali left its dock in the Port of Baltimore, and began sailing toward the Chesapeake Bay.

2. The path the Dali was to take—down the wide Patapsco River, under the 1.6 mile expanse of the Francis Scott Key Bridge (the “Key Bridge”), and out to the Chesapeake Bay, was one that thousands of large container ships had taken before without incident. Every year, ocean carriers pay approximately 1,800 discrete calls to the Port of Baltimore.¹ On each such visit, they enter the Port by going underneath the Key Bridge, and leave the Port the same way, meaning that boats pass under the Key Bridge approximately 3,600 times each and every year. Before March 26, 2024, no ship had struck the Key Bridge in over 40 years.

3. The Port of Baltimore was, until March 26, 2024, one of the busiest ports in the United States. It was a top-twenty United States port, as measured by total tonnage, the tenth largest United States port for dry bulk, and a major hub for the import and export of motorized vehicles.

4. The Port of Baltimore was no stranger to large freighters like the Dali.

5. According to a March 13, 2024 analysis entitled The 2023 Economic Impact Of The Port Of Baltimore In Maryland and prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation, in 2023 the Baltimore Port District handled 55.5 million tons (or 111 billion pounds) of international and domestic cargo for exporters and importers located within the State of Maryland as well as across the United States.² Tens of thousands of jobs rely *directly* on the Port. Those employed in the Port spend money on local Baltimore businesses, creating yet more jobs. All of these jobs, goods, and commercial flows contribute to substantial tax revenues collected and relied upon by the City of Baltimore.

¹ <https://msa.maryland.gov/msa/mdmanual/01glance/html/port.html>

² The 2023 Economic Impact Of The Port of Baltimore Maryland, Prepared for the Maryland Port Administration, available at <https://mpa.maryland.gov/Documents/MarylandEconomicimpactofPOB2023.pdf>

6. Recent estimates indicate that the Port of Baltimore generated more than \$70 billion of economic value in 2023 alone, including billions of dollars in yearly tax revenue for government entities, including the City of Baltimore.³ It is difficult to overestimate the Port's import to the local economy. It was a reliable constant—an economic engine in a region that has been subject to more than its share of hardship.

7. Indeed, the Port of Baltimore has been an important part of the region's economy since before the founding of the United States. It has been a designated point of entry since 1706, and a trade center that ultimately supported funding for the Revolutionary War. The City of Baltimore grew up around the Port, and has, since its founding, drawn on the Port as its economic heart. Throughout that history, the region has required transport to, through, around, over, and under the Port to ensure the continuing flow of transportation and commerce, and the growth and success of the City of Baltimore itself. For example, the Baltimore Harbor Tunnel opened in 1957, but when it reached vehicle capacity, other solutions were required. In 1976, the Key Bridge was completed. At the time of its completion, the Key Bridge was the third longest continuous truss bridge in the world—a 1.6 mile structure, connecting Baltimore County with Hawkins Point in Baltimore City, built to benefit Baltimore and its environs.

8. But the economic engine that the Port powered would grind to a halt on March 26, 2024. Approximately twelve minutes after leaving its dock, the Dali began to make a large arc, turning toward the Key Bridge. Reporting has indicated that at approximately 1:24am, local time, the Dali's onboard data recorder—obtained by the National Transportation Safety Board (“NTSB”)—recorded audio from the boat indicating “numerous aural alarms.” The onboard data

³ *Id.*

recorder briefly stopped recording, and then turned on again, using the ship's redundant power source.⁴

9. Video shows what occurred: the Dali, only minutes after leaving port, suddenly lost power at about 1:25am, local time. Adrift, and moving at approximately seven knots, with no sufficient power to steer, it sluiced its way toward the Key Bridge.

10. At approximately 1:28am, local time, the Dali slammed into the bridge, causing the bridge's immediate collapse, killing at least six individuals, destroying Baltimore property, and bringing the region's primary economic engine to a grinding halt. The impact of this disaster will be felt for years, and indeed, for the rest of the lives of the families of the people killed as a result of Petitioners' conduct.

11. None of this should have happened. Reporting has indicated that, *even before leaving port*, alarms showing an inconsistent power supply on the Dali had sounded. The Dali left port anyway, despite its clearly unseaworthy condition.

12. For more than four decades, cargo ships made thousands of trips every year under the Key Bridge without incident. There was nothing about March 26, 2024 that should have changed that. But Petitioners, Grace Ocean Private Limited and Synergy Marine Pte Ltd saw fit to put a clearly unseaworthy vessel into the water. Petitioners' actions were grossly and potentially criminally negligent. In no way should their liability be limited.

PARTIES

13. Claimant, Mayor and the City Council of Baltimore, files on behalf of the City of Baltimore, the most populous city in the State of Maryland, and a municipal corporation organized

⁴ <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/francis-scott-key-bridge-collapse-timeline-911-call-dali-cargo-ship-mayday-maps-construction-worker-recovery/>

pursuant to Articles XI and XI-A of the Maryland Constitution and entrusted with all of the powers of local self-government and home rule afforded by those articles.

14. Article I, Section 1 of the Charter of Baltimore City empowers the Claimant with the power to sue on behalf of the people of Baltimore. Baltimore Charter, Art. I, § 1. Further, the Claimant has the full power and authority to exercise all of the powers granted to it by the Constitution of Maryland or by any Public General or Public Local Laws of the State of Maryland.

15. Pursuant to these powers, Claimant has passed ordinances and laws for the protection of the general welfare of the inhabitants of Baltimore; for the environmental protection of the Patapsco River, the Baltimore harbor, and surrounding environs; for the prevention and removal of public nuisances⁵; for the regulation of traffic; for the maintenance and repair of roads, bridges, and highways; and for many other purposes.

16. Upon information and belief, Petitioner Grace Ocean Private Limited (“Grace”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Singapore with its registered office in Singapore, and was the registered owner of the M/V DALI (the “Dali” or the “Vessel”) at all times relevant hereto.

17. Upon information and belief, Synergy Marine Pte Ltd (“Synergy”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Singapore with its registered office in Singapore and was the manager of the Vessel. Upon information and belief, Synergy was responsible for, among other things, manning and victualing the Vessel; procuring and providing deck, engine, and cabin stores; maintenance and repairs of the Vessel’s hull and machinery; provisioning of spare parts, maintenance and repairs for the Vessel; and communicating with Owner and the Vessel’s time charterers at all times relevant hereto.

⁵ Charter of Baltimore City, Art. II § 11(a).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

18. The incident that gave rise to this claim occurred upon the navigable waters of the United States within the territorial waters of the State of Maryland.

19. This action is within the Court's admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, pursuant to U.S. Constitution Article 3, Section 2, and 28 U.S.C. § 1333, and is brought pursuant to the Supplemental Rules for Admiralty and Maritime Claims.

20. In addition, this action is within this Court's diversity jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because the parties are in complete diversity, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.

21. Venue is appropriate in this district pursuant to 28 U.S. Code § 1391(b)(2), because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this district, and a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action, including the Vessel, is situated in this district.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The Francis Scott Key Bridge Is Built To Connect Baltimore City to Baltimore County

22. Scholars believe that the Key Bridge was located less than 100 yards from the site where its namesake, Francis Scott Key, witnessed the failed British bombardment of Fort McHenry in September 1814, during the War of 1812. Upon seeing the flag rise the next morning, Key was said to have written the "Defense of Fort McHenry," a poem better known by its current name: the "Star-Spangled Banner."

23. The Key Bridge was constructed between 1972 and 1977 to ease the substantial traffic going into and out of the City of Baltimore, and to allow for the transportation of so-called "hazardous materials," which were not allowed in tunnels, the only form of port-crossing that had

existed before the Key Bridge's construction. The City of Baltimore has had a proprietary interest in the Key Bridge since the Key Bridge's construction.

24. Further, the Key Bridge's western approach is located on Hawkins Point in the City of Baltimore. In other words, all 30,000 of the daily commuters who used the 1.6-mile bridge passed into or out of the City of Baltimore.

B. *The Vessel Destroys The Key Bridge and Severely Damages Nearby Infrastructure*

25. At approximately 12:45am, local time, on March 26, 2024, the Dali—a 985-foot long Neopanamax container ship built in 2015 by Hyundai Heavy Industries—unmoored from the Port of Baltimore. Its next port of call was to be Sri Lanka, where it was scheduled to arrive by April 22, 2024.

26. Hours before departing, reporting has indicated that alarms went off on the Dali's refrigerated containers, showing that the Dali had been experiencing an inconsistent power supply.⁶ On information and belief, the power supply problem was either not investigated or, if investigated, not fixed. Approximately twelve minutes after leaving its dock, the Dali began to turn toward the Key Bridge. Reporting has indicated that shortly thereafter, at approximately 1:24am, local time, the Dali's onboard data recorder recorded audio of "numerous aural alarms." The onboard data recorder then briefly stopped recording, and then turned on again, using a redundant power source.⁷ On information and belief, this redundant power source was not substantial enough to allow the crew of the Dali to regain control over the ship.

⁶ Eric Tucker, *et al.*, *Ship that caused bridge collapse had apparent electrical issues while still docked*, AP source says, Associated Press (April 15, 2024), available at <https://whyy.org/articles/baltimore-bridge-collapse-ship-electrical-issues/>

⁷ <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/francis-scott-key-bridge-collapse-timeline-911-call-dali-cargo-ship-mayday-maps-construction-worker-recovery/>

27. On information and belief, the Dali suddenly lost power at about 1:24am, local time. Adrift, and moving at approximately seven knots, without sufficient power for steering, it drifted toward the Key Bridge. Upon information and belief, despite experiencing the above-noted electrical issues while the Dali was still docked and before it unmoored, the crew of the Dali failed to take all steps necessary to ensure that the vessel was not deprived of emergency power in the event of a power loss. The Dali was unable to avoid colliding into the Key Bridge after the loss of power at 1:24am, local time.

28. In an effort to prevent the collision, the crew of the Dali dropped its anchors, which did not stop the vessel or prevent the collision.

29. At approximately 1:28am, local time, the Dali slammed into the bridge, causing the bridge's immediate collapse into the harbor. Six people were killed, and all or nearly all commercial traffic into and out of the Port of Baltimore ceased.

30. In addition to destroying the Key Bridge, the Dali and its anchors caused significant damage to submerged pipes, including a 72-inch diameter water main owned and operated by the City of Baltimore, which supplies vital water to the City and its residents.

31. The areas in which submerged pipes, including Baltimore's water main, are located on the floor of the Patapsco River are clearly identified on navigational charts, such that any reasonable vessel attempting to transit the Key Bridge would be aware of their presence along the bottom of the river.

32. After the collision damaged the water main in question, the City of Baltimore was forced to close the water main. It remains closed, and recovery efforts around the remains of the Key Bridge have prevented the City from engaging in needed repairs to it, further exacerbating the damage caused by the Dali to the City of Baltimore.

C. *The Allision Was A Direct Result Of Petitioners' Negligence*

33. In 2023, ocean carriers paid approximately 1,800 discrete calls to the Port of Baltimore.⁸ On each such visit, those carriers entered and exited the Port by going underneath the Key Bridge, meaning that in 2023 approximately 3,600 discrete trips were made underneath the Key Bridge throughout the year.

34. Before March 26, 2024, no ship had struck the Key Bridge since 1980. Assuming only 1,500 ports of call at the Port of Baltimore every year (*i.e.*, 300 fewer calls than actually took place in 2023), ships would have taken approximately 130,000 trips underneath the Key Bridge prior to the Dali's allision.

35. Petitioners' negligence is, in other words, readily apparent, and no blame could conceivably be lain at the City's feet for the allision. Instead, the allision was a direct and proximate result of Petitioners' carelessness, negligence, gross negligence, and recklessness, and as a result of the unseaworthiness of the Vessel.

36. Among their other acts and omissions, and on information and belief, Petitioners:
- a. Provided the Vessel with an incompetent crew that was inattentive to its duties;
 - b. Provided the Vessel with a crew that failed to comply with local navigation customs and/or usage;
 - c. Provided the Vessel with a crew that improperly navigated the Vessel prior to alliding with the Key Bridge;
 - d. Provided the Vessel with a crew that lacked proper skill;
 - e. Provided the Vessel with a crew that lacked proper training;
 - f. Otherwise failed to properly man the Vessel;

⁸ <https://msa.maryland.gov/msa/mdmanual/01glance/html/port.html>

- g. Failed to properly manage the Vessel and/or her crew;
- h. Failed to provide the Vessel with adequate policies and procedures;
- i. Failed to implement policies, procedures, and training to ensure the safe operation of the Vessel;
- j. Failed to properly oversee their fleet to ensure that the Vessel was being operated in accordance with company policies and procedures, principles of good seamanship, and in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations;
- k. Provided a vessel with unseaworthy equipment, systems, and appurtenances;
- l. Failed to properly maintain the Vessel in a reasonable manner;
- m. Failed to properly maintain and/or use the Vessel's systems and appurtenances;
- n. Failed to properly maintain and/or use the Vessel's engine;
- o. Failed to properly maintain and/or use the Vessel's propulsion system;
- p. Failed to properly maintain and/or use the Vessel's steering system;
- q. Failed to properly equip the Vessel;
- r. Failed to equip the Vessel with a properly functioning engine;
- s. Failed to equip the Vessel with an engine that was suitable and reasonably fit for its intended use;
- t. Failed to timely eliminate known or knowable hazards;
- u. Failed to timely rectify known or knowable deficiencies;
- v. Failed to inspect the Vessel; and/or
- w. Failed to comply with industry standards, customs, and practices;

37. The allision was the result of these, and other failures, acts, or omissions of Petitioners and of the Vessel which may be shown at trial.

D. *The Destruction Of The Key Bridge Has Substantially Harmed Baltimore*

38. Since the allision, the Port of Baltimore has ground to a halt. It may take years for it to fully recover.

39. The Port of Baltimore had been one of the busiest ports in the United States. Long understood to be an economic engine of the region, in 2023 the Baltimore Port District was reported to have handled 111 billion pounds of international and domestic cargo.

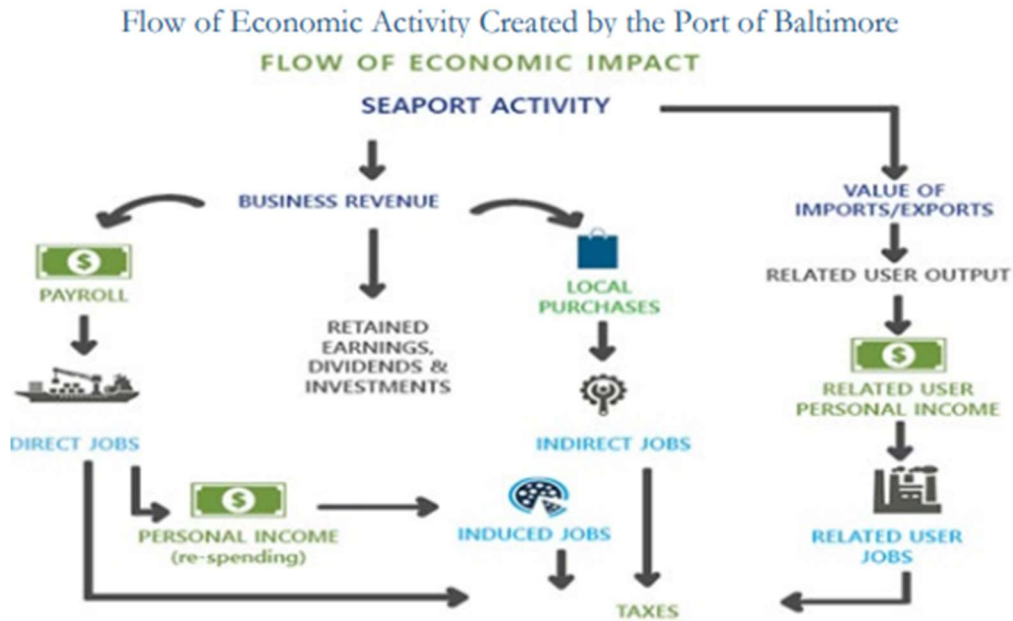
40. The 2023 Economic Impact Study produced for the Maryland Port Administration identified “51,365 direct, induced and indirect jobs” provided by the Port. Direct jobs refer to those jobs that are generated directly by activities at the port itself—*i.e.*, longshoremen, stevedores, trucking firms, customhouse brokers, etc. The 2023 Economic Impact Study found that in 2023, there were approximately 20,193 such “direct” jobs directly tied to port activities.⁹

41. “Induced” jobs refer to those jobs which were supporting the local purchases made by the 20,193 individuals holding direct jobs. Per the 2023 Economic Impact Study, “[s]hould the direct jobs be lost from the economy, the induced jobs supported by the purchases of the direct jobs would also be lost.” The study identified 23,950 such induced jobs.

42. Finally, there are “indirect jobs” tied to the Port, or those dependent upon the Port of Baltimore’s \$989 million of local and in-state purchases for, e.g., professional services, office supplies, and other goods. The study identified 7,223 such “indirect jobs.”

43. As the 2023 Economic Impact Study explained, the economic activity created by the Port of Baltimore was substantial, varied, and hugely beneficial to local municipalities like the City:

⁹ 2023 Economic Impact Study at 4.



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44. Recent estimates indicate that the Port of Baltimore generated over \$70 billion of economic value in 2023 alone, including billions of dollars in yearly tax revenue for government entities, including the City of Baltimore.¹¹

45. Further, the impact of the loss of the Key Bridge on the City of Baltimore's infrastructure is significant. The loss of the bridge has caused traffic to increase, infrastructure to experience significant additional stress, and vehicles—including trucks loaded with industrial waste—to be sent through the City of Baltimore's streets, endangering the public and hurting roads and bridges throughout the City.

46. Rebuilding the bridge is going to have a substantial impact on the City of Baltimore's land. For example, and without limitation, the Maryland Transportation Authority ("MDTA") has submitted an application to the Maryland Department of the Environment to obtain

¹⁰ *Id.* at 8.

¹¹ *Id.*

authorization to perform work as part of the re-building of the bridge. The MDTA confirmed in a letter to the City that the work is likely to have a substantial impact on the City's land.¹²

47. In other words, Petitioners have harmed the City of Baltimore both directly, through its destruction of property in which the City has a longstanding proprietary interest—including but not limited to the Key Bridge and its approaches—and through the foreseeable impacts of that destruction. That damage includes, but is not limited to:

- a. The cost associated with loss of use, repair, and reactivation of the 72" diameter submerged water main which was damaged by the combination of the Dali's evasive maneuvers necessitated by its sudden loss of power, and the collapse of the Key Bridge;
- b. The cost of replacement of the Key Bridge and the Key Bridge's approaches, including costs associated with the design, development, and construction of the Bridge and its approaches and connecting roads;
- c. Costs associated with the obstruction of the Patapsco River, which directly resulted from the allision;
- d. Costs associated with the interruption of transportation through the City of Baltimore;
- e. Costs associated with an increased need for road maintenance and traffic management, to account for the increased traffic traveling through the City which previously would have traveled over the Key Bridge;
- f. Costs associated with the need to repair and/or replace vital infrastructure, including but not limited to roads and bridges within Baltimore, as a direct result of the additional stress caused to that infrastructure by increased traffic resulting from the destruction of the Key Bridge;
- g. Costs associated with increased and substantial expenditures relating to the protection of public welfare, including but not limited to increased expenditures on police, fire, and other public employees' overtime;

¹² In addition to the obvious impact rebuilding the bridge has on and near to Hawkins Point—City of Baltimore land on which one of the bridge approaches is located—the MDTA, by letter, notified the City of Baltimore that the bridge rebuilding project is likely to impact City property denoted as Account ID# 0325097006 008, approximately 40 acres of land just north of the Hawkins Point approach.

- h. Costs associated with the loss of taxes and fees levied on the business, including the import and export of trade goods, the loading and unloading of cargo from vessels, and in general, the operation of trade at the Port of Baltimore, which has been significantly curtailed and reduced by the inability of ships to move in and out of the Port of Baltimore;
- i. Costs associated with the City's loss of property and income tax revenue due to the substantial and foreseeable economic interruption caused by the allision;
- j. Costs associated with the monitoring and cleanup of hazardous substances and/or other debris that have been or will be deposited into the environment and on property owned by the Claimant as a result of the allision;
- k. Costs associated with abating the nuisance caused by the damage from the allision and the depositing of significant known and unknown materials into the Patapsco River;
- l. Costs associated with removing the foreign materials deposited onto City property as a direct result of the allision;
- m. Costs associated with monitoring, abating, and otherwise suffering the presence of hazardous substances and other potential pollutants that have been stockpiled as a direct result of the closure of the Port of Baltimore, resulting in the release of hazardous substances, fugitive dust, and other contaminants into the environment and on property owned by the Claimant, resulting in a nuisance and trespass;
- n. Costs associated with the public nuisance suffered by the City of Baltimore and its citizens, who have had interrupted their enjoyment and use of the Key Bridge, the Patapsco River, the Baltimore Harbor and associated waterways; and
- o. Other damages and losses to Claimant's proprietary interests that are daily accruing as a direct and proximate result of the allision.

48. For all intents and purposes, Petitioners' negligence and recklessness caused them to destroy the Key Bridge, and singlehandedly shut down the Port of Baltimore, a source of jobs, municipal revenue, and no small amount of pride for the City of Baltimore and its residents.

49. Petitioners should be held to account.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Claimant, MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE, prays for judgment against Petitioners, GRACE OCEAN PRIVATE LIMITED and SYNERGY MARINE PTE LTD, as follows:

- a. The full amount of Claimant's damages as may be proven at trial;
- b. Costs of suit;
- c. Attorneys' fees;
- d. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as allowed by law;
- e. Injunctive relief;
- f. Punitive damages; and
- g. All other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: September 23, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

**THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**

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* *pro hac vice* motions to be filed

***Counsel for the Mayor and City Council of
Baltimore, Maryland***

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

In compliance with Supplemental Federal Rule F(5), I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 23rd day of September, 2024, I electronically filed the foregoing pleading with the Clerk of Court by using the CM/ECF system which will send a notice of electronic filing to all counsel who are CM/ECF participants.

/s/Sara Gross
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